

NCST Investigation of the Champlain Towers South Collapse

Investigation Update

Glenn R. Bell Associate Lead Investigator



Agenda

- Review investigative goals and approach
 - Failure hypotheses
 - Non-quantitative evidence
 - Collapse sequence
 - Uncertainty
- Investigation management
 - Team integration
 - Schedule, milestones, and interdependencies
 - Budget
- Invasive testing
- Development of recommendations





A failure hypothesis is an investigative supposition about where and how the failure occurred with likely contributing causes.

- Examination of failure hypotheses is a constant investigative activity
- Includes both initiation and progression of the failure
- Must find a single valid hypothesis and disprove the others
- Multiple potential causes and contributors
- Currently numerous active hypotheses
- We have ruled out nothing at this time







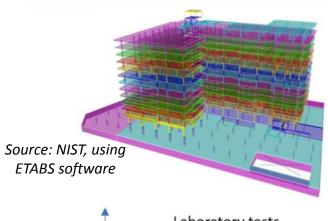




Progressive Collapse Analysis



Collapse Evidence Analysis



Laboratory tests Computer simulation

Source: NIST





not CTS

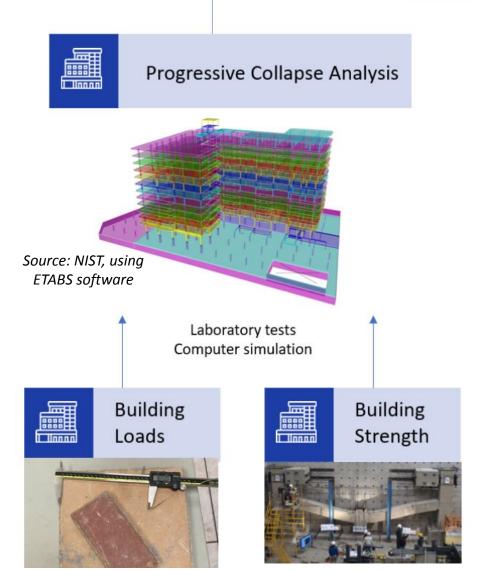




Source: except where noted, NIST







Source: NIST

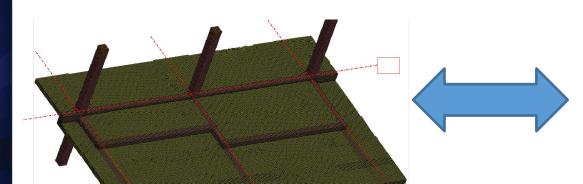


Source: except where noted, NIST

not CTS



Collapse Sequence



Source: NIST, using LS-DYNA software



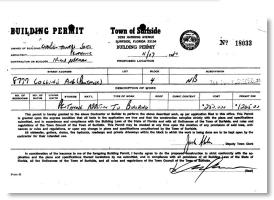












Source: Town of Surfside, FL

Source: except where noted, NIST





Uncertainty

Activities to date

- Engaged team members with expertise in Uncertainty Quantification (UQ)
- Engaged potential contract consultants with expertise in UQ
- Engaged NIST's Statistical Engineering Division
- Conducted an extensive literature search
- Held a half-day investigation workshop on UQ in January
- Routinely consider uncertainty in our measurements
- Consider uncertainty and statistical needs in our sampling and testing plans

Challenge

 How to rigorously consider UQ in our quantitative work using models that are simple enough to be manageable

The marriage of the quantitative **Progressive Collapse Analysis** and the non-quantitative **Collapse Evidence Analysis** will be the key to managing uncertainty in this investigation.



Champlain Towers South NCST Investigation Leaders



CHAMPLAIN TOWER NCST INVESTIGATION

Judith Mitrani-Reiser, Lead Investigator Glenn Bell, Associate Lead Investigator



PROJECT ONE:

Building & Code History

Leads:

Jonathan Weigand (NIST)

James Harris

(Consultant)



PROJECT TWO:

Evidence Collection & Preservation

Leads:

David Goodwin

(NIST)

Chris Segura

(NIST)

Emel Ganapati (FIU)



PROJECT THREE:

Remote Sensing & Data Visualization

Leads:

Kamel Saidi

(NIST)

Georgette Hlepas (USACE)

PROJECT FOUR:

Materials Science

Leads:

Scott Jones

(NIST)

Ken Hover

(Cornell)



PROJECT FIVE:

Geotechnical **Engineering**

Leads:

Sissy Nikolaou

(NIST)

Youssef Hashash

(Univ of Illinois)



PROJECT SIX:

Structural **Engineering**

Leads:

Fahim Sadek

(NIST)

Jack Moehle

(UC Berkeley)

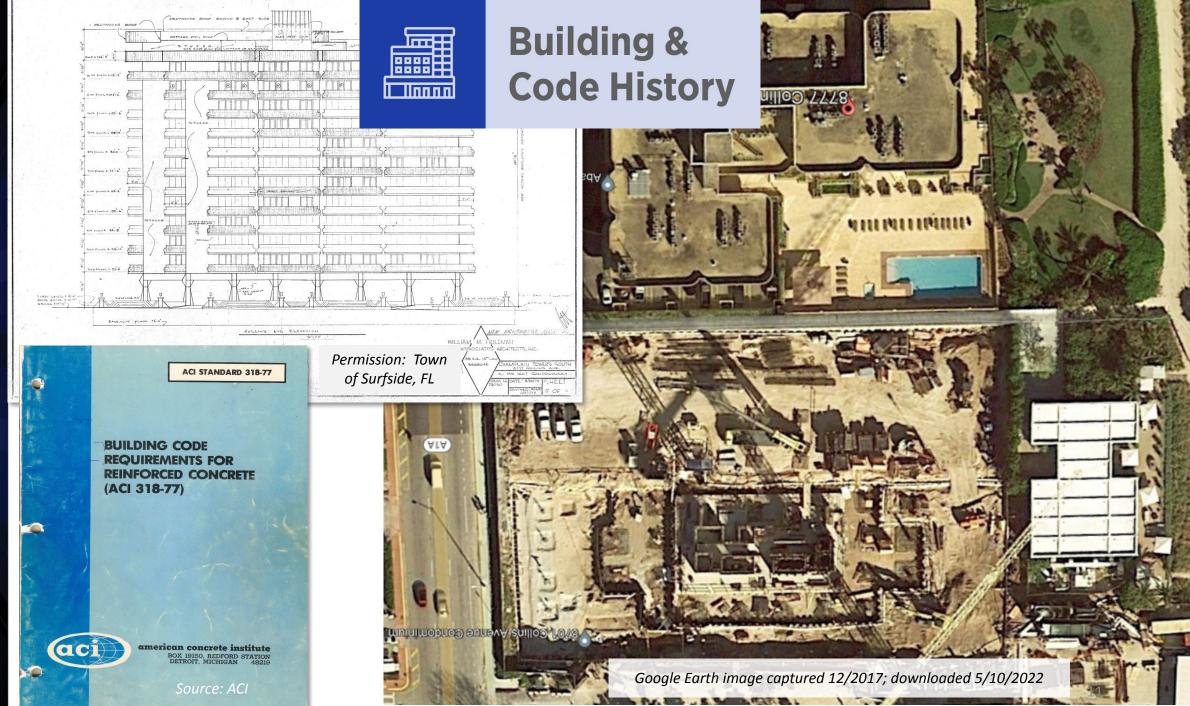


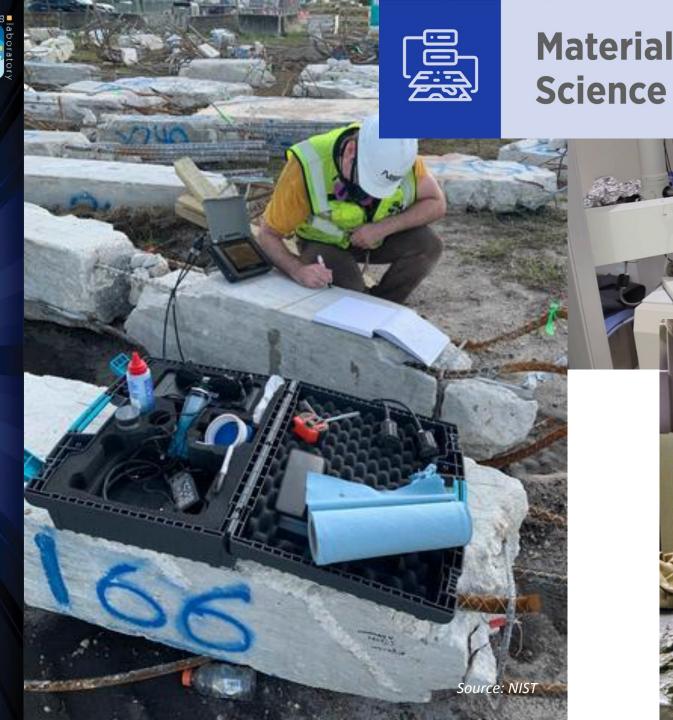
COLLAPSE EVIDENCE ANALYSIS



PROGRESSIVE COLLAPSE ANALYSIS



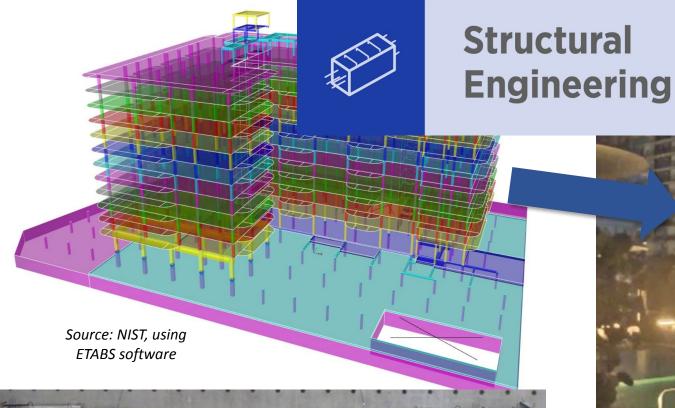




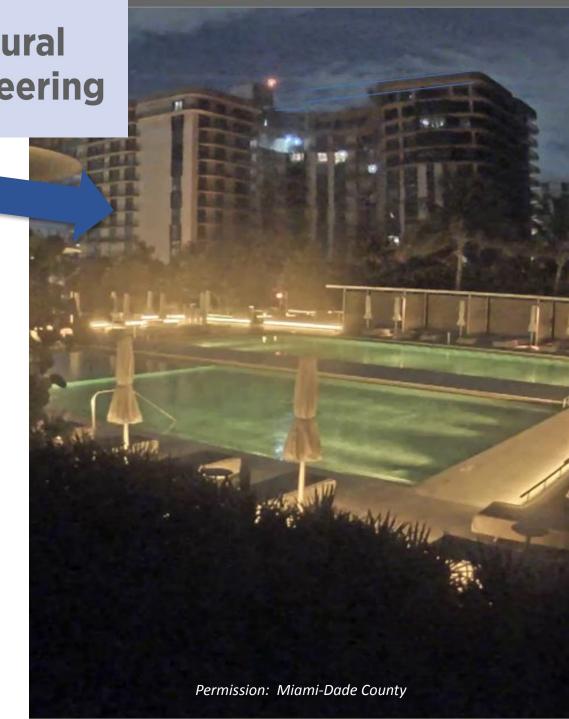


Source: NIST, not CTS





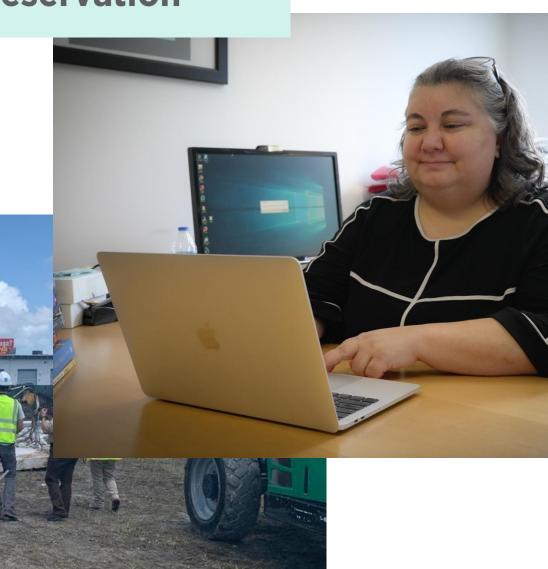








Evidence Collection& Preservation



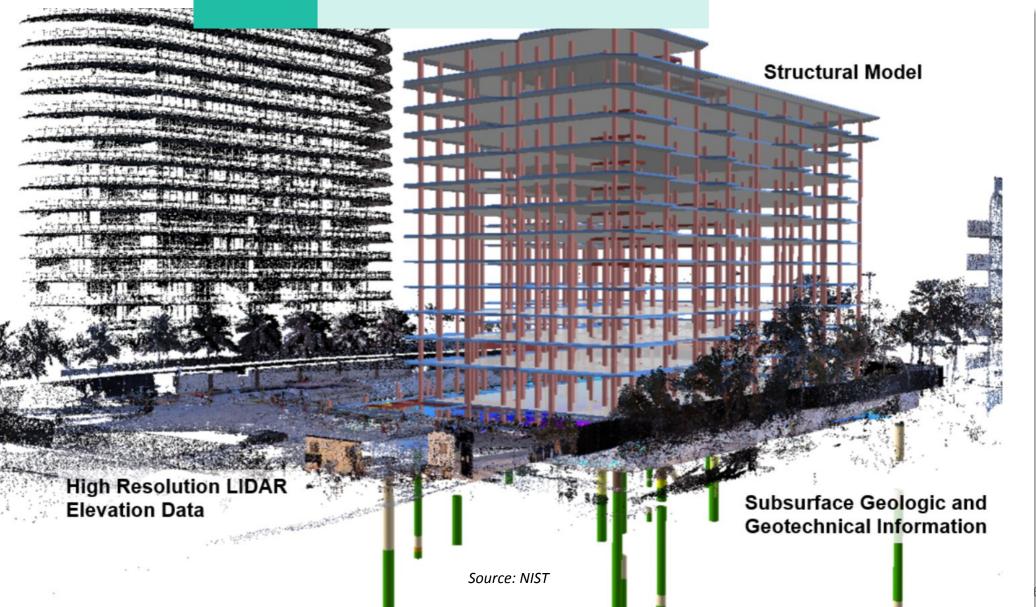
Source: NIST

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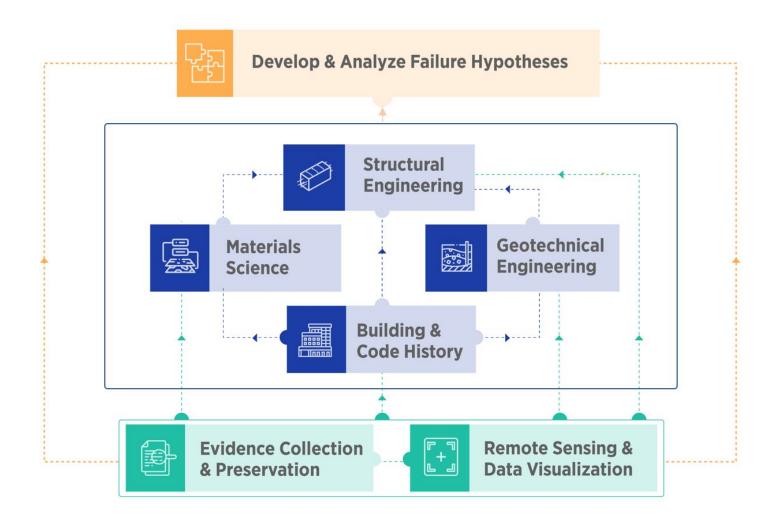




Remote Sensing & Data Visualization







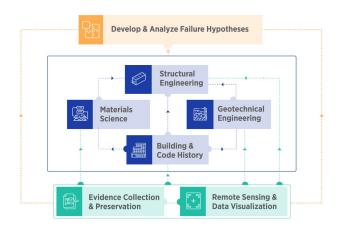
COLLAPSE EVIDENCE ANALYSIS

PROGRESSIVE COLLAPSE ANALYSIS



Investigation Management – Team Integration

Continuous communication amongst teams



Shared databases

Evidence database

PROGRESSIVE COLLAPSE ANALYSIS

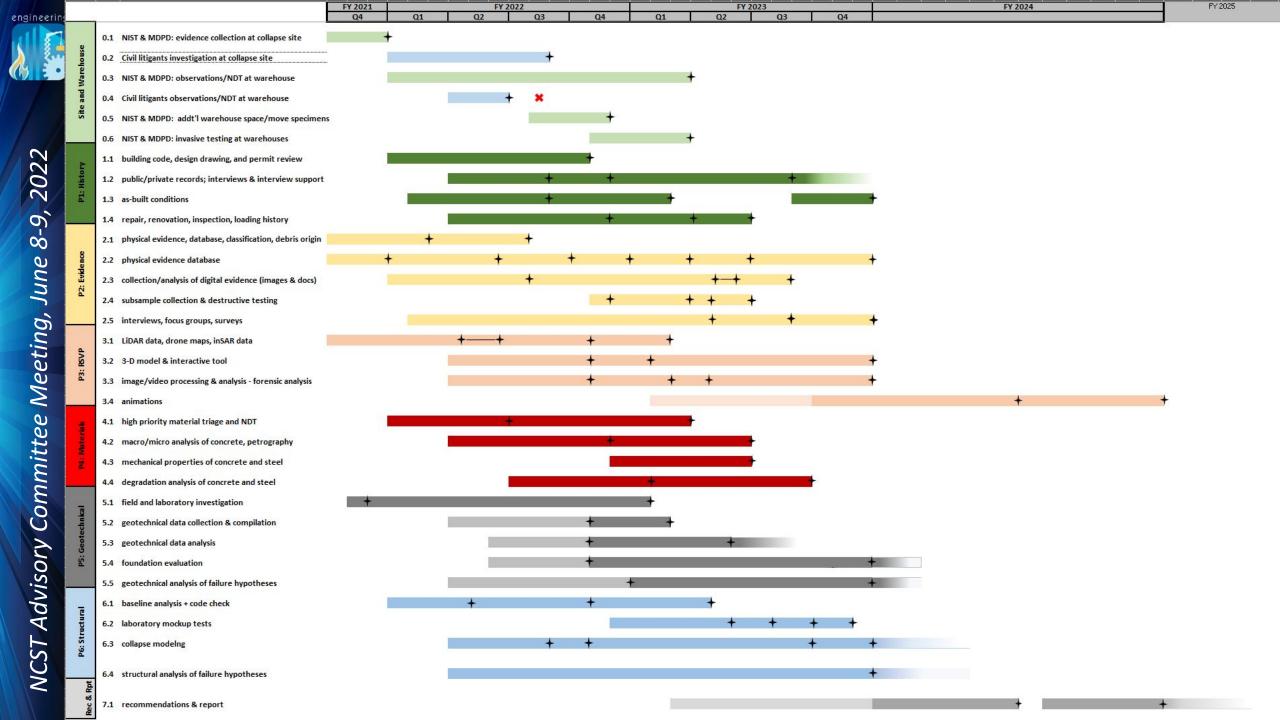
- Shared internal drives
- 3-D geospatial model
- NIST library solutions

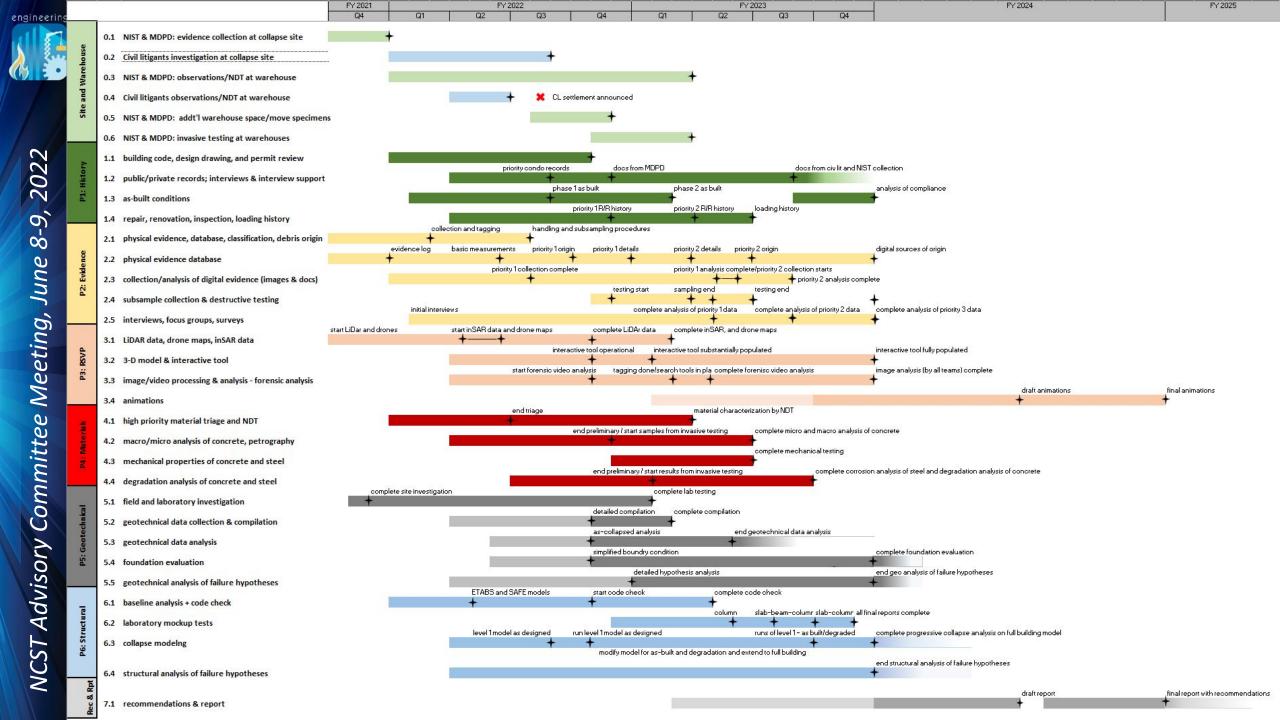
Periodic meetings

- Weekly investigation leadership meetings (Judy and Glenn)
- Periodic project team meetings
- Biweekly all-team-lead project management meetings
- Biweekly all-team-members meetings

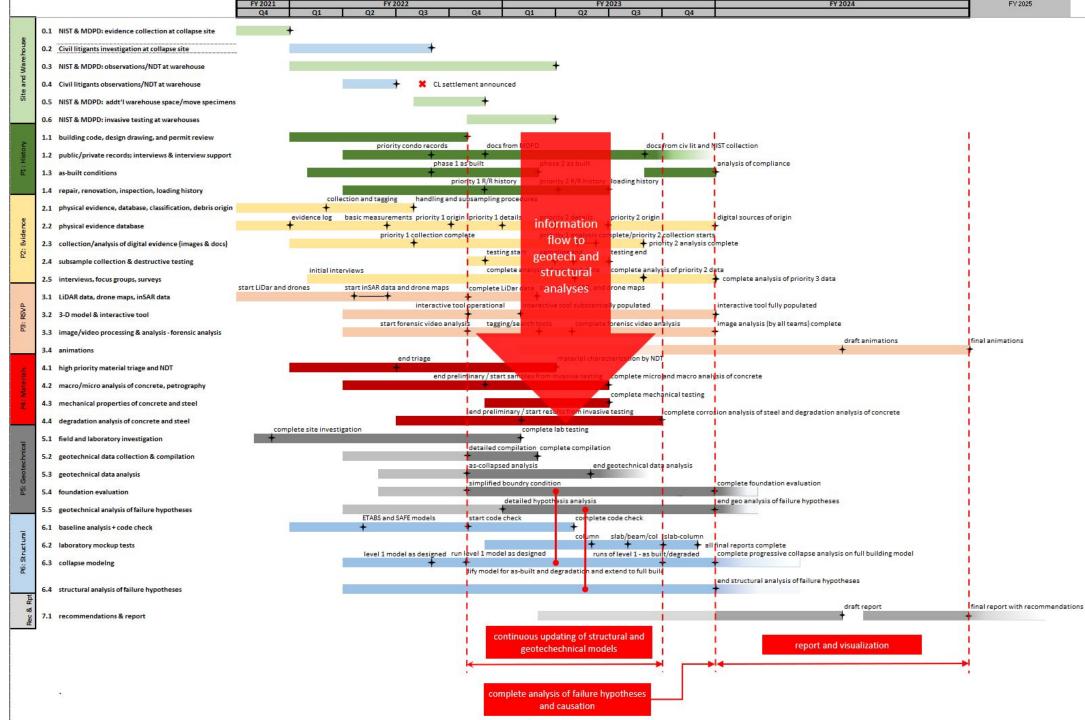
Whole-investigation tiger teams and initiatives

- Invasive testing
- Evidence
- Failure hypotheses
- Uncertainty quantification











Investigation Management – Budget



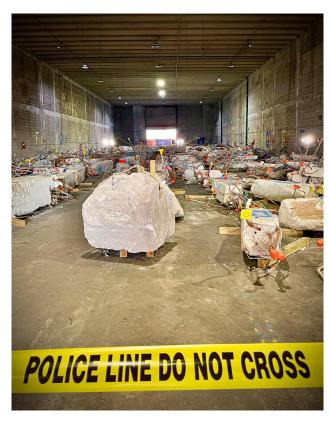
\$22,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023

NIST's budget allocation of the \$22 million

Item	Amount	Percent of \$22M
Labor	\$10M	45%
Contracts	\$8.5M	39%
Equipment	\$1.5M	7%
Travel and misc.	\$2M	9%



Invasive Testing Plan



Source: NIST over 600 pieces of physical evidence

Considerations

- Analysis of failure hypotheses
- Input for structural tests and computer modeling
- Input for material characterization and degradation mechanisms
- Evidence database > location in structure
- Non-destructive testing
- Sampling strategies for characterization (statistics/uncertainty)

Invasive testing plan

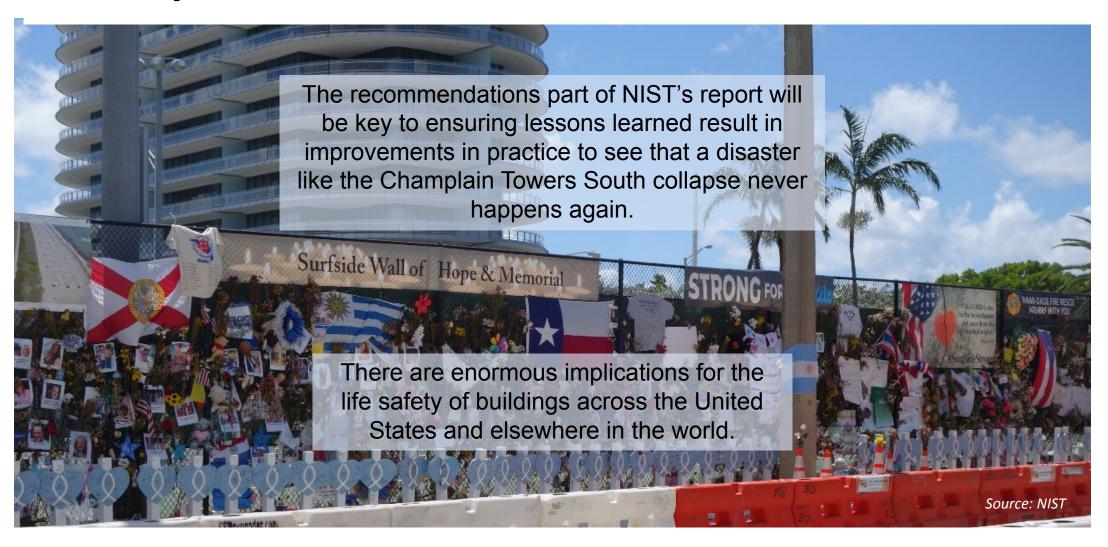
- Extract and test several hundred concrete samples
- Extract and test approximately 200 reinforcement samples

Structural/mechanical properties

- Material/chemical properties
- Degradation mechanisms



Development of Recommendations





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Investigation Update

Presenters: Glenn Bell

Questions?

Please 'raise your hand' using the Blue Jeans Participant window and unmute your audio and video